

OUT

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.
My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyric.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
3. Enormous; atrocious.
Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
OUTRAGEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *outrageous*.] Violently; tumultuously; furiously.
That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outrageously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse.
Spenser on Ireland.
Let lust burn never so *outrageously* for the present, yet age will in time chill those heats.
South's Sermons.
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *outrageous*.] With fury; with violence.
Virgil, more discreet than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows.
Dryden.
OUTREACH, *v. a.* [out and reach.] To go beyond.
This usage is derived from so many defects of ages, that the cause and author *outrach* remembrance.
Carew.
Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outraches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinctions of murder.
Brown.
TO OUTRIDE, *v. a.* [out and ride.] To pass by riding.
This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run.
Dryden.
OUTRIGHT, *adv.* [out and right.]
1. Immediately; without delay.
When these wretches had the rope about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*.
J. Bull.
2. Completely.
By degrees accomplish'd in the beast,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the steed express'd.
Addison.
TO OUTROAR, *v. a.* [out and roar.] To exceed in roaring.
O that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outrear*
The horned herd!
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
OUTRODE, *n. f.* [out and rode.] Excursion.
He set horsemens and footmen, to the end that issuing out, they might make *outrades* upon the ways of Judea.
1 Mac. xv. 41.
TO OUTROOT, *v. a.* [out and root.] To extirpate; to eradicate.
Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's destructive rage,
But sacrifice unarm'd.
Rowe's Amb. Step-Mother.
TO OUTRUN, *v. a.* [out and run.]
1. To leave behind in running.
By giving th' house of Lancaster leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end.
Shakespeare.
The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauper reason.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.
We may *outrun*,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at.
Shakespeare.
When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as it *outruns* the eye.
Bacon.
This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be out-riden, though *outrun*.
Dryden.
2. To exceed.
We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project.
Addison.
TO OUTSAIL, *v. a.* [out and sail.] To leave behind in sailing.
The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships.
Broome.
TO OUTSCORN, *v. a.* [out and scorn.] To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise; not to mind.
He strives in his little world of man t' *outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain.
Shakespeare.
TO OUTSELL, *v. a.* [out and sell.]
1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.
It would soon improve to such a height, as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities.
Temple.
2. To gain an higher price.
Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
TO OUTSHINE, *v. a.* [out and shine.]
1. To emit lustre.
Witness my son, now in the shade of death;
Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up.
Shakespeare, R. III.
2. To excel in lustre.
By Shakespeare's, Johnson's, Fletcher's lines,
Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*.
Denham.
Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to deter-

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- mine which of them *outshines* the other.
Homer does not only *outshine* all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters.
Addison.
We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause.
Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 24.
Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only, who have *outshone* the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues.
Atterbury's Sermons.
Happy you!
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*,
As others gardens are excell'd by thine.
Pope.
TO OUTSHOOT, *v. a.* [out and shoot.]
1. To exceed in shooting.
The forward youth
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow.
Dryden.
2. To shoot beyond.
Men are resolv'd never to *outshoot* their forefathers mark;
but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle.
Norris.
OUTSIDE, *n. f.* [out and side.]
1. Superficies; surface; external part.
What pity that to exquiste an *outside* of a head should not have one grain of sense in it.
L'Estrange.
The leathern *outside*, boist'rous as it was,
Gave way and bent.
Dryden.
2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.
Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses, and when it cometh forth, those parts which were on the *outside* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal.
Bacon.
3. Superficial appearance.
You shall find his vanities forepent
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly.
Shakespeare.
The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside* of fashionable manners, will come in their due time.
Locke.
Created beings see nothing but our *outside*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 257.
4. The utmost. A barbarous use.
Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
5. Person; external man.
Fortune forbid, my *outside* have not charm'd her!
Shakespeare.
Your *outside* promiseth as much as can be expected from a gentleman.
Bacon.
What admir'ft thou, what transports thee so?
An *outside*? fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cherishing and thy love.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.
6. Outer side; part not inclosed.
I threw open the door of my chamber, and found my family standing on the *outside*.
Speil. N^o. 577.
TO OUTSIDE, *v. a.* [out and sit.] To sit beyond the time of any thing.
He that prolongs his meals and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outside* his pleasure?
South.
TO OUTSLEEP, *v. a.* [out and sleep.] To sleep beyond.
Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time:
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn.
Shakespeare.
TO OUTSPEAK, *v. a.* [out and speak.] To speak something beyond; to exceed.
Rich stuffs and ornaments of household
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject.
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
TO OUTSPORT, *v. a.* [out and sport.] To sport beyond.
Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to *outsport* discretion.
Shakespeare, Othello.
TO OUTSPREAD, *v. a.* [out and spread.] To extend; to diffuse.
With sails *outspread* we fly.
Pope.
TO OUTSTAND, *v. a.* [out and stand.]
1. To support; to resist.
Each could demolish the other's work with ease enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was sure never to *outstand* the first attack that was made.
Woodw.
2. To stand beyond the proper time.
I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To th' tender of our present.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
TO OUTSTAND, *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.
TO OUTSTARE, *v. a.* [out and stare.] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with chfrontery.
I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee, lady.
Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.
These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye,
Outstares the lids of large-look't tyranny.
Craghav.
OUTSTRETCH, *n. f.* [out and stretch.] Street in the extremities of a town.
TO OUTSTRETCH, *v. a.* [out and stretch.] To extend; to spread out.
Make him stand upon the mole-hill,
That caught at mountains with *out-stretched* arms.
Shakespeare, Out-

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- Out-stretch'd* he lay, on the cold ground, and oft
Cars'd his creation.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.
A mountain, at whose verdant feet
A spacious plain, *out-stretch'd* in circuit wide
Lay pleasant.
Milt. Par. Reg. b. iii.
Does Theseus burn?
And must not she with *out-stretch'd* arms receive him?
And with an equal ardour meet his vows?
Smith.
TO OUTSTRIP, *v. a.* [This word *skimmer* derives from *out* and *spritzen*, to *sprout*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *f* being afterward inserted.] To outgo; to leave behind.
If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell.
Shakespeare.
Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;
For thou shalt find, she will *out-strip* all praise,
And make it halt behind her.
Shakespeare, Tempest.
Thou both their graces in thyself hast more
Out-strip, than they did all that went before.
B. Johnson.
My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will *out-strip* hers; as bullets powder before
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more.
Dante.
A fox may be out-witted, and a hare *out-strip*.
L'Estrange.
He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-strip* them at length in point of knowledge.
South.
With such array Harpalice bestrode
Her Thracian couster, and *out-strip'd* the rapid flood.
Dryden.
TO OUT-SWEETEN, *v. a.* [out and sweeten.] To excel in sweetness.
The leaf of eglantine, which not to flander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
TO OUTSWEAR, *v. a.* [out and swear.] To over-power by swearing.
We shall have old swearing,
But we'll out-face them, and *out-swear* them too.
Shakespeare.
TO OUT-TONGUE, *v. a.* [out and tongue.] To bear down by noise.
Let him do his spite:
My services which I have done the signory,
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints.
Shakespeare, Othello.
TO OUTTALK, *v. a.* [out and talk.] To over-power by talk.
This gentleman will *out-talk* us all.
Shakespeare.
TO OUT-VALUE, *v. a.* [out and value.] To transcend in price.
He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joys, that *out-values* and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake.
Boyle.
TO OUTVEIN, *v. a.* [out and vein.] To exceed in poison.
'Tis flander;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
TO OUTVIE, *v. a.* [out and vie.] To exceed; to surpass.
For folded flocks, on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*.
Dryden.
The farmers used to make grates to the English merchants, endeavouring sometimes to *out-vie* one another in such indulgences.
Addison.
One of these petty sovereigns will be still endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *out-vie* those of his own rank.
Addison.
TO OUT-VILLAIN, *v. a.* [out and villain.] To exceed in villainy.
He hath *out-villain'd* villainy so far, that the rarity redeems him.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.
TO OUTVOICE, *v. a.* [out and voice.] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.
The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea.
Shakespeare.
TO OUTVOTE, *v. a.* [out and vote.] To conquer by plurality of suffrages.
They were *out-voted* by other sects of philosophers, neither for fame, nor number less than themselves.
South.
TO OUTWALK, [out and walk.] To leave one in walking.
OUTWALL, *n. f.* [out and wall.]
1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance.
For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purse and take
What it contains.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.
OUTWARD, *adj.* [utpward, Saxon.]
1. External; opposed to inward.
If these shews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volcians?
Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the *outward* side!
Shakespeare.
He took a low'ring leave; but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal?
Dryden.
2. Extrinsec; adventitious.
Princes have their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil.
Shakespeare.
Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin
For *outward* Eden lost, find paradise within.
Dryden.

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3. Foreign, not intestine.
It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some fedition within doors.
Hayward.
4. Tending to the out-parts.
The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey.
Dryden.
5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.
When the soul being inwardly moved to lift itself up by prayer, the *outward* man is surprized in some other posture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the outward form of the body.
Duppa.
OUTWARD, *n. f.* External form.
I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
OUTWARD, *adv.*
1. To foreign parts. As a ship *outward* bound.
2. To the outer parts.
OUTWARDLY, *adv.* [from *outward*.]
1. Externally; opposed to inwardly.
That which inwardly each man should be, the church *outwardly* ought to testify.
Hooker, b. v. f. 6.
Grieved with disgrace, remaining in their fears:
However seeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears.
Daniel.
2. In appearance not sincerely.
Many wicked men are often touched with some inward reverence for that goodness which they cannot be persuaded to practise; nay, which they *outwardly* seem to despise.
Sprat.
OUTWARDS, *adv.* Towards the out-parts.
Do not black bodies conceive heat more easily from light than those of other colours do, by reason that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be sifted and lost?
Newton's Opticks.
TO OUTWEAR, *v. a.* [out and wear.] To pass tediously.
By the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus spent already how shall nature bear
The dews defending and nocturnal air.
Pope.
TO OUTWEED, *v. a.* [out and weed.] To extirpate as a weed.
Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed;
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-weed*.
Spenser.
TO OUTWEIGH, *v. a.* [out and weigh.]
1. To exceed in gravity.
These instruments require so much strength for the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, besides that other super-added power whereby it is *out-weighed* and moved.
Wilkins's Math. Mag.
2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.
If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,
Let him express his disposition.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
All your care is for your prince I see,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me.
Dryden.
Whenever he finds the hardship of his slavery *out-weighs* the value of his life, it is in his power, by resisting the will of his master, to draw on himself the death he desires.
Locke.
The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of some of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many single advantages.
Atterbury.
TO OUTWELL, *v. a.* [out and well.] To pour out.
As when old father Nilus 'gins to swell,
With timely pride about the Egyptian vale,
His fat'ic waves do fertile flume *out-well*,
And overflow each plain and lowly dale.
Fa. Queen.
TO OUTWIT, *v. a.* [out and wit.] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.
A fox may be *out-witted*, and a hare *out-strip*.
L'Estrange.
The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be imposed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved.
L'Estrange.
Nothing is more equal in justice, and indeed more natural in the direct consequence of effects and causes, than for men wickedly wise to *out-wit* themselves; and for such as wrestle with providence, to trip up their own heels.
South.
After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself *out-witted* by Caesar and broke with him.
Dryden.
OUTWORK, *n. f.* [out and work.] The parts of a fortification next the enemy.
Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ship is an impregnable fort; and our many safe and commodious ports as the redoubts to secure them.
Bacon.
Death hath taken in the *out-works*,
And now assails the fort; I feel, I feel him
Gnawing my heart-strings.
Denham.
OUTWORK, *part.* [from *out-wear*.] Consumed or destroyed by use.
Better at home lie bed-ridden, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *out-worn*.
Milton.